RAT IS SERIOUS ENEMY OF WORLD

No Other Animal or Insect Is So Dangerous and Persistent in Doing Harm.

INFLICTS IMMENSE DAMAGE

Value of Food and Property Destroyed Annually by Each Individual Rat Is Estimated at $2—Is Efficient Germ Carrier.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The necessity of a campaign of unvarying efficiency against the common brown rat, is an outstanding one. No other animal or insect is so dangerous and persistent an enemy, and no other enemy succeeds in inflicting the damage that the rat annually imposes upon humanity. The rat population of the United States is at least equal to the human population, and the same ratio holds true for practically every country under the sun. The bureau of biological survey, United States Department of Agriculture, places the value of the food and property destroyed annually by each individual rat at $2. Keeping well within the boundaries of conservatism this means that each year, in this country alone, we produce $200,000,000 worth of food to no other purpose than to feed our rats. In another way, 200,000 men in the United States are devoting all their labor to the maintenance of 100,000,000 rats.

Is Efficient Germ Carrier.

But the rodent's enmity is far from being satisfied by this huge economic injury. A frequenter of all the places that are vile and loathsome, the rat is a most efficient germ carrier. The germs of the dreaded "black death" have killed more human beings than all the wars of the world's history, and these germs are introduced into the human system by the bite of a rat flea. In India, no longer ago than 1896, the bubonic plague killed 9,000,000 persons. In Europe, during the Fourteenth century, it is believed to have brought death to 25,000,000 human beings. Other diseases, almost as dreadful, are traced to the common rat. Thus, from the standpoint of public health, as well as from the necessity of controlling the drain upon the public purse, it is essential that the rat be exterminated. Once the extermination is complete, or as nearly so as modern methods will permit, every precaution must be taken to prevent the rat from multiplying and regaining lost ground.

Exterminating Plans.

Trapping should be done continuously and systematically at all rat-infested places. Rat poisons, especially barium carbonate preparations as recently developed by the biological survey, should be employed. In furthering the destruction of the rat, community or civic organization is of the greatest importance. It does no good to drive the rats from one cellar into the next if they are allowed to breed unmolested in their new quarters. When the campaign is made general the pest is allowed no rest and no opportunity to intrench in a new position. If one pair of rats is left they reproduce the original number in a little while, as rats breed five or six times a year with an average of ten to the litter.

Every Rat Costs the Nation $2, a Total of $200,000,000 Annually.

In connection with the extermination campaigns, preventive measures should be employed against the rodent. First among these is the protection of all food supplies. This is of prime importance. The removal and destruction of refuse is the next step in prevention, as abandoned dumps and piles of waste material furnish excellent shelter and food for the rats that have been driven from the houses and cellars.

Building Should Be Rat Proof.

All buildings should be rat-proofed by the liberal use of cement and tin. Rat-proofing should be a prominent specification in all new construction and it should be applied to older buildings in the form of repairs. All drain outlets should be sealed with wire cages, or similar protective devices.

With the food supply locked away from him, and his shelter gone, starvation and exposure will add to the effectiveness of work with traps and poisons and the menace of the rat will cease to be a real hazard against American lives and property.

SUITABLE PLACE FOR DAIRY

Good Plan to Keep It on Reading Table With Smooth Working Fountain Pen Tied to It.

The top shelf in the book case is not a good place for a "live" diary—there'll be nights when the farmer is too weary to take it down. Keep it on the reading table with a good, smooth, working fountain pen tied to it with a bit of string, advise specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Get Rid of Disturbers.

Get rid of the egg-eaters and the feather-pullers if you have some in your flock, or they will soon teach the habit to others.

Important to Test Seed.

It is important to test every ear of seed corn for germination, especially where the farmer has saved his own seed.

Treat Wheat for Smut.

Treat your wheat for smut before seeding.

HENS WITHOUT WHEAT GIVE GOOD RESULTS

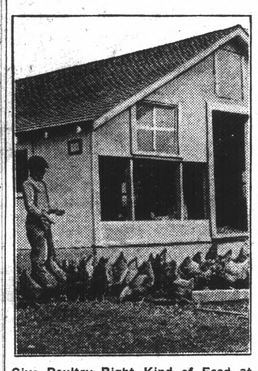
More Eggs Obtained From Pen of Rhode Island Reds.

Mash Containing Only 15 Per Cent Meat Scrap Gave Very Satisfactory Results—Experimenting With Green Feeds.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Poultry-feeding experiments conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, last fiscal year, show that practically as good results can be obtained without wheat as with it in a ration. The Rhode Island Reds, in the wheatless pen, averaged 140 eggs, while those in the pen receiving wheat averaged 134 eggs. Good results were obtained with the use of garbage until the warm weather began, when there was considerable mortality, due apparently to the garbage spoiling. This work is being repeated this year with much more satisfactory results, the garbage being fed in a trough on a large wooden feeding board, which prevents it from getting on the ground and decaying.

In the use of vegetable proteins the relative order of production is the same as it was last year. No success has followed an attempt to substitute completely vegetable protein for animal protein. The ration used last year, a mash containing only 15 per cent meat scrap as compared with 20 to 25 per cent in the ordinary mashes, gave very satisfactory results with the heavier breeds, especially the Plymouth Rocks, in keeping the birds in good physical condition and fertility, though the egg yield was not quite so good as when the higher per cent of meat scrap was used.



Give Poultry Right Kind of Feed at Fixed Periods.

New experiments were begun during the year with green feeds, comparing alfalfa meal with sprouted oats and comparing these rations with one in which vegetables were supplied. While none of these green feeds have shown marked increased production over any other, the results have emphasized the importance and value of that form of food when given in a variety.

BURN CHINCH BUG NESTS

Chinch bugs have made their appearance in certain parts of the United States.

One chinch bug destroyed now may prevent the production of hundreds to infest your wheat field later.

Chinch bugs pass the winter and early spring in wild grass and leaves, especially along hedges and fences and in the edges of woodlands adjoining cultivated fields.

Burn grasses, leaves and other trash where the bugs may have found winter refuge. The bugs not burned will be killed by exposure to the weather.

Clean up all trash and rubbish which may harbor the insects in winter.

IMPORTANT GRAIN SORGHUMS

Dwarf and Early Varieties Are Best for Higher and Drier Districts—Essential Hints.

The more important grain sorghums are included in two groups of varieties, the kafir group and the milo-durra group. Dwarf and early varieties in both groups are best for the higher and drier districts. The use of good seed of adapted varieties, a well-prepared seedbed, clean cultivation, and the right method of handling after harvest will increase the yield and quality of the grain.

EXCELLENT FOR LAND'S SAKE

Where Sweet Clover Does Not Thrive Well an Application of Limestone Is Favored.

Sweet clover is an excellent plant to grow for the land's sake under many conditions, and where it does not grow well now it can be made to grow well by applying ground limestone to the soil. It will add humus and nitrogen to the soil rapidly when plowed under, thereby increasing the fertility of the soil in these essential factors.

Learn Cost of Production.

One of the big things modern farmers are learning is the keeping of accurate accounts, and learning therefrom what it costs to produce farm crops and animals.

Successful Co-Operation.

Successful co-operation means giving and taking; conceding a point for the sake of harmony. Neither you nor the other fellow can have his own way all the time.

Corn Testing in School.

Corn testing is now taught in many of the rural schools, and in some of the consolidated schools arrangements have been made for testing corn brought in by farmers.

Best Breeding Ducks.

Most breeders prefer ducks and drakes in their second year for breeding.

Troubles Follow Sourness.

A long string of troubles follows sour soil.

IN TALOR-MADES

Youthful Note Manifest in American Clothes.

Navy Blue Is First Choice, With Brown and Castor in Turn for Plain Colors.

Spring tailor-mades of American origin are decidedly youthful in every detail of development. This is a fashion note of especial interest to almost every woman.

Navy blue, according to one fashion authority, is unquestionably the first choice in color, with brown and castor in turn for plain colors, but there is a most pleasing and complete assortment of small check materials in such color combinations as brown and tan, green and tan, green and blue, navy and gray, green and gray.

And the two or more color plaids used for skirts and combined with plain-color jackets in harmonizing contrast are not forgotten. In fabrics, tricotine, poiret twill and velours for plain colors and fancy woolen fabrics, velours and tweed in color combination effects are the accepted style.

The box-jacket suit most adequately portrays the trend of the moment to give a youthful appearance, slimness, tailored smartness, but nothing bordering on the masculine. There is not even a severe tailored appearance to the strictly tailored garments.

The jacket of this suit of navy tricotine is semifitting, with long armholes and a three-quarter length loose-fitting sleeve. The skirt is an interesting close-fitting model, with a sort of panel back, and is not so extremely short as the skirts of the past season.

On long straight lines is the loose-fitting coat of the suit of poiret twill, trimmed with wide hercules braid, the trimming giving a sort of double coat or cape effect that is new and interesting. This type of coat makes for a youthful appearance, for it quite successfully conceals the natural figure lines and produces a straight-line silhouette, which is the dominant style feature of spring tailor-mades.

This pleasing and practical suit is not especially new in general effect, but it has new details of development that make it quite impossible to mistake this suit as belonging to any other season's offerings than this present one of spring, 1921.

Black and White Shepherd's Plaid.

THE SPRING SUIT OF JERSEY

A spring suit of jersey will fill many needs and be voted a great success, especially if on the slim and boyish lines of this tailleur.

USE COLORS IN HAIR NETS

Hair Dresser Advises Certain Shades to Add Colorful Glints to the Tresses.

A well-known hairdresser advises the use of hairnets of certain colors to add colorful glints to the hair.

If the hair is a dull mouse color and the eyes are blue, use a gold-yellow hairnet.

If the eyes are brown, a red net should be tried.

Of course, the very best nets must be purchased, and not those of artificial hair, poorly colored.

If gray hair is inclined to be yellow, a very fine, dark blue hair net, worn over the coiffure, will take all tinge of yellow out of it.

As blue hairnets cannot be purchased, a white one will have to be dyed in one of the blulngs prepared.

The net should be of the best quality so as to give the right effect.

FADS AND FANCIES

Spring models are characterized by the long waist and wide hip girdle.

Certain modish gowns made of gray cloth are trimmed with gray Persian lamb collar and cuffs.

Velvet poppies ringed with matchless flues of ostrich make one shoulder-strap of an evening gown, and brilliants make the other.

Evening gowns designed in straight chemise style are smartest when they are made of gold, silver, or steel net. Brilliant-hued sashes tied low about the hips add a charming touch of color.

CLOTHES FOR STOUT WOMEN

Black, Navy Blue and All Extremely Dark Shades Will Attract Less Attention.

While the slender women may occasionally indulge in bargain corsets, a purchase of this kind with its haphazard fit is to be avoided by the woman inclining toward stoutness, for it is by means of a properly constructed and properly adjusted corset that the figure foundation is made.

The choice of fabrics for gowns is also very important when a slender appearance is desired. There are certain materials and colors that have a tendency to magnify the figure, while others have the opposite effect. Rough surfaces should be avoided by large women. Brilliant colors can be used successfully only in very small touches. Certain colors are generally known to apparently diminish size, among them being black, navy blue and all the extremely dark shades, while white and the light colors are apt to be expansive.

Stripes cut off the width and emphasize the length, but a woman even verging on stoutness cannot consider a plaid. Fabrics woven or printed in large figures are not to be thought of, although small figures may be considered. A one-color scheme of dressing is good for the stout woman. In dress designs long ones should be cultivated, as they break up the width of the figure. Horizontal or cross lines should be studiously avoided. Tunics and draperies are good if they are long. Tightness is a mistake. A gown that is tight fitting will attract attention to size. The lines should be easy, no compression in one place to cause a bulge in another, for flesh must go somewhere.

Soft, indefinite colors suit an older woman. She should avoid bright, harsh shades that call for a young, fresh complexion on the one hand, and the drab tones and dull blacks that suggest the old lady on the other hand. Pearl, silver, oyster-gray, clematis, wistaria, pansy color and black and white are the best colors for her. For street suits older women should keep pretty close to very dark blues, blacks and dark grays.

Economical Dress.

One of the most economical of dresses for the woman who must make smart appearance on a small sum, is a one-piece slip of black satin charmeusse. Over this can be worn two or three different arrangements suitable for morning, afternoon or evening. For morning, navy blue serge or tricotine makes an effective costume for street or business wear, while for afternoon, blue or henna georgette, either braided or accordion-plaited, gives one a dressy frock suitable for any function.

Practical Sash.

A new sash that is extremely pretty and practical, too, is of wide black moire ribbon heavily embroidered with colored wools. Investigation of the large, round flowers on one such sash shows that two strands of soft wool are used to make close lazy-daisy stitches, while a single long stitch of darker wool in the same color is worked between the looped stitches. Leaves are simply straight stiches from a long central stitch for a vein.

IN ADVANCE SPRING STYLES

Overskirt Featured at Recent Fashion Show Held in Chicago by Apparel Manufacturers.

Overskirts ruffled and scalloped, caught up at one side, hanging straight to within a few inches of the hem of the skirt, but more often following the lines of an old-fashioned apron, and sashes with butterfly bows, sashes with long fringed or tasseled ends, narrow sashes, and broad soft sashes of one or more contrasting colors, were the dominant note of the gowns shown at the spring and summer fashion show held recently in Chicago by the Chicago Garment Manufacturers' association, the Wholesale Milliners' association of Chicago and the Chicago Furriers' association.

The overskirt was especially in evidence in the little all-day frocks shown in great numbers. They come in taffeta, crepe de chine, and Canton crepe, and the prevailing colors are brown, gray, black and navy blue. Skirts are short, some as much as 14 inches from the ground, sleeves stop at the elbow, and necks either are round or V shape with an occasional lace collar.

A black taffeta shows the little basque effect with a very full overskirt banded above the hem with a dozen rows of narrow white soutache braid which is repeated on the elbow sleeves.

A gray crepe de chine has a scalloped apron overskirt with a bloused bodice, and a little bunch of French flowers finishing the soft girdle.

A navy blue taffeta has a plain bodice, elbow sleeves, and an apron overskirt of elaborate eyelet embroidery.

A gray Canton crepe has an overskirt draped up on one side under a huge sash bow.

One brown Canton crepe defies the insistent overskirt and sash. It has a little bloused bodice and a short skirt that hangs in perfectly straight lines with a narrow edge of brilliant henna around the hem, the belt, the sleeves and the collar.

Jackets are generally beltless and single buttoned.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(©, 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR APRIL 10

BIBLE TEACHINGS ABOUT THE CHRISTIAN'S BODY (HEALTH).

LESSON TEXT—I Cor. 6: 19, 20; 9:24-27; Gal. 5:7, 8.

GOLDEN TEXT—Every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things.—I Cor. 9:25.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Prov. 23: 29-35; Isa. 28:1-8; Gal. 5:19-21.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Taking Care of Our Bodies.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Growing Strong.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Value of Health.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Public Health Problems.

The teachings of this lesson have an important bearing upon physical health, but the primary reference is moral. The sin with which Paul was dealing was fornication, not matters of hygiene. That physical health may be included we do not question, but sad and serious will be the blunder if that only is taught.

I.—Glorifying God in Your Body (I Cor. 6:19, 20.

It should be noted that the last clause of verse 20 is omitted in the Revised Version and the best manuscripts. The conclusion of Paul's argument is, "therefore glorify God in your body."

1. The Christian's body is the temple of the Holy Ghost (v. 19). God's dwelling place on earth is now the redeemed human body instead of the temple at Jerusalem. If the sinless Spirit is to dwell in the body it must be kept clean. To defile or abuse the body in any way is to insult the Spirit and commit the most awful sacrilege. This truth apprehended solves forever the problem of licentiousness, gluttony, use of tobacco, the abuse or neglect of the body in any way whatsoever.

2. The Christian's body is God's property (v. 19). Being God's temple, the proprietary right is in God and not man. Being the property of the Lord, the Christian's motto is, "Whether therefore ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God (I Cor. 10:31). "Holiness unto the Lord" ought to be written over our bodies.

3. The Christian's body has been bought (v. 20). The price paid to redeem the body was the precious blood of Christ (I Peter 1: 18, 19). We estimate things by what they cost. When we estimate our bodies in that light we will be very jealous of their purity. Guarding our health is part of our religion.

II.—Keeping the Body Under Control (I Cor. 9: 24-27).

The Christian's life is more than mere existence, there is something to do—to be accomplished.

1. It is a race (vv. 24, 25). In order to win a prize there must be self-denial and definite exertion. The Christian obtains life by contact with Jesus Christ through faith (John 3:16; 3:36; 5:24). This he possesses before he can begin the race. While he gets salvation (life) at the beginning, God places before him definite rewards as incentives to exertion. The Christian believes to get life, but works for rewards. In the Olympian games only one could hope to get the prize, but in the Christian race there is a reward waiting for every one who disciplines himself and runs. As the racer in these games mastered his desires and abstained from everything which might hinder him to win the prize, so the Christian will make any sacrifice to win. The prize in the Grecian games was corruptible, but the prize of the Christian is incorruptible. If the heathen would practice such self-denial regardless of its pain for a garland of pine leaves, shall not the Christian turn from bodily indulgences of every kind so as to obtain the crown of righteousness which fadeth not away?

2. It is a fight (vv. 26, 27). The Christian's efforts are not mere beatings of the air. He has a real antagonist. His fight is not a sham conflict. He should exert himself with all his energy, and strike to hit his enemy. In order to win success the body must be kept under. In this case the antagonist is the body. It should be so dealt with as to bring it under subjection. All the evil propensities of his nature should be brought under control.

III.—Reaping What You Sow (Gal. 6:7, 8).

God has established a law in the world that whatsoever a man sows that shall he also reap. To go on sowing with the expectation of not reaping is to mock God. The world is full of examples of those who thus mocked Him. This text has primary reference to giving to the support of ministers of the gospel; its real bearing is upon the believer for his stinginess rather than upon the sinner for his meanness, but it has a bearing on all that we do. In we are primarily concerned with the gratification of our appetites we are sowing to the flesh, which shall end in a harvest of corruption. On the other hand, if we act on the impulses of the Holy Spirit within us we shall reap a rich harvest of spiritual things.

Very Beautiful.

Very beautiful is this idea of God giving us something to look at in order to keep our faith steady. He knows that we need pictures and signs and themes He has well supplied. We might have forgotten the covenant, but we cannot fail to see the rainbow; every child sees it and exclaims at it with joy. And if you tell the child the meaning which God put into it, the bow becomes still more beautiful. And so with all other things God has given us as signs and tokens; the sacred book, the Bible; the water of Baptism; the bread and wine of the Sacrament, the blessed Sabbath, and the House of Prayer; all these have deeper meanings than are written in their names. Search for those meanings, keep them, and you will be rich.

Very Sure of God.

The shepherds and the Wise Men came away from Bethlehem very sure of God. They had not been unbelievers or atheists, but the sight of the little Jesus brought to them a fresh and mighty consciousness of God's continual presence. Even the anticipation of God's coming in Jesus put a new song on the lips of Zacharlah and Mary, and one sight of the Child was enough to open all the fountains of gratitude in the heart of the aged Simeon.—Congregationalist and Advance.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

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MOTHER FUR SEAL.

"They think it is funny," said Mother Fur Seal, "that I am able to recognize or know my own children, but I would think it funny if I couldn't.

"Of course every mother fur seal would think as I did about this matter.

"The reason that creatures think it is funny that I know my own children, is because we mothers stay about on the same great beach and there are thousands of mothers and children all about.

"But I always would know my son," said Mother Fur Seal.

"Our children are such dear, playful, merry creatures. Especially when they're very young, and even during the first four or five years of their lives there is nothing they enjoy so much as swimming and playing, diving and playing tag and other games.

"We're known as the Alaska Fur Seal family, and we live interesting lives.

"We're quite fashionable and in the winter we go to coast lines further south than in the summer.

"In the spring or very early in the summer we travel sometimes as much as two thousand miles. Gracious, wouldn't it be an expense if we had to pay for our journeys the way people do?

"But then people wouldn't care for the way we travel, through the great ocean, whether it's stormy or calm, whether there is rain or sunshine above.

"We go on and on, and no matter how great the fog may be we never lose our way, but go swimming steadily on and on until we reach the islands we're going to for our summer.

"When we reach our summer home we begin to think about the seal babies who have arrived after we have been at the island homes for awhile.

"We stay out of the water for long periods of time, often to make sure no harm will come to our babies. And we go back and forth for our marketing, for we must feed our children well and give them good food so they will be strong and so they will feel like playing.

"Out of the Water."

"How we do enjoy squids! Squids are most delicious. Yes, squids are every bit as good as ice cream and such things which children like.

"Our great enemy is the old whale known as the Killer Whale. From his family name you can understand that he is a cruel creature. That would be quite clear to any one.

"Our cousins, the sea-lions are very much like we are in ways and habits and looks.

"They too travel in the spring and in the fall, living one place in the summer and another in the winter.

"The Mr. Sea-Lions are noisy creatures, roaring and talking at the top of their voices, always. They're very big of course, and I suppose like to make their voices seem equal to their size.

"They are all wilder and braver than we are, but they're a clever lot. I do not mind admitting it, because, of course, they're relatives of ours. Sometimes they are known as the Steller Sea-Lion family.

"But what I cannot understand is that people think it is strange that we can always tell our own young when there are such countless and countless children seals on the beach.

"I would like to ask such people this question, especially I would like to ask any question of mothers.

"Would you not be able to recognize your own children even if there were thousands of children about?

"Wouldn't you be able to pick out your own children in a great big school where there were several thousand children about?

"Wouldn't you be able to tell your own children if they were marching in a huge parade with many, many, many other children?

"Wouldn't you be able to tell your children on the beach when the children were flocking to the beach in hundreds?

"Of course you would! I'm quite sure you would! And so can the Mother Seal tell which are her own children. For she knows her own as any mother would. Don't you see, people, that that is quite easy to understand?"

Grub Makes the Butterfly.

Why is a butterfly like a hot roll? Because it is the grub that makes the butterfly.

Satan Tempted Her.

Little Jessie had been doing something which her mamma had told her she must not do. She had been eating currants and of course got her mouth all stained. That's the way she got found out.

Her mother said, "You know you were forbidden to eat currants!" "But, mother, Satan tempted me." "Why, didn't you say, 'Get thee behind me, Satan?'" "I did say that, and he went and got behind me and pushed me right into the currant bushes."—Pacific Rural Press.

Garnets for Good Luck.

A garnet in your engagement ring is supposed to bring good luck. The ancient Greeks used to say that garnets gave loyalty and frankness to their possessors, and it was also believed that these stones kept lovers true to their vows.

Such as They Are.

Even if there should never be another book published, there are plenty of masterpieces already printed to keep the average reader busy for at least 100 years.—Boston Transcript.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.62¾; No. 2 red, garlicky, spot, $1.53½; March, $1.52½; May, $1.54¾; April, $1.52½.

Corn—Contract, spot, 70½c; March, 70½; April, 70½.

Cob corn is quotable at $3.75 per barrel for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, 52c; No. 3 white, 49.

Rye—No. 2 Western export, spot, $1.61 bid; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, $1.50@1.60.

Hay—Standard timothy, $25@25.50; No. 2 do, $24@24.50; No. 3 do, $16.50@21; No. 1 light clover mixed, $22@22.50; No. 2 do, $18@21; No. 1 clover mixed, $20@21; No. 2 do, $16@19; No 3 do, $13@15; No. 1 clover, $17@18; No. 2 do, $15@16.50; No. 3 do, $13@16; sample hay, $10@15.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $23; No 1 tangled rye, $17; No. 2 tangled rye, $16; No. 1 wheat, $14@14.50; No. 2 wheat, $13@13.50; No. 1 oat (nominal), $15.50@16.50.

Butter—Creamery, Western separator, extras, 48@49c; firsts, 46@47; do, prints, ¼ pound, extras, 49@50; firsts, 47@48; do, 1 pound, extras, 49@50; firsts, 47@48; nearby creamery, extras, 45@46; firsts, 43@44; dairy prints, extras, 27@28; firsts, 25@26; rolls, West Virginia, extras, 20@21; firsts, 17@18; do, Maryland and Penn sylvania, extras, 21@22.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, firsts, loss off, 24c; Eastern Shore, Md., and Virginia, firsts, loss off, 24; Western (Ohio), firsts, loss off, 24; West Virginia firsts, loss off, 23; Southern (North Carolina), firsts, loss off, 22; duck eggs, nearby, per dozen, 30.

Live Poultry — Chickens, young, large, smooth, per pound, 40c; do, under 2 pounds, 45@50; spring, 1¼ pounds and up, 55@60; ducks, muscovy and mongrel, young, per pound, 34@35; white pekins, young, 37@38; ruddle, 4 pounds and over, 35@36; pigeons, old, per pair, 45@50; young, 45@50.

Potatoes—White, Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, 100 pounds, 90c@$1; do, Eastern Shore, McCormicks, 100 pounds, 50@75c; sweets, yellow, No. 1, kiln dried, barrel, $4@4.50; yellows, Rappahannock, barrel, $3.50@4; Eastern Shore, Md., and Delaware, barrel, $4.50@5; native, hamper, $1.50@1.75; yams, fancy, bright, barrel, $3.50@4.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 hard, $1.70 and No. 1 Manitoba, $1.90, c. i. f. track New York, and No. 2 mixed durum, $1.65, c. i. f. to arrive.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 79c; No. 2 white, 79½, and No. 2 mixed, 78½, c. i. f. New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—No. 1 white, 52½c.

PHILADELPHIA. — Wheat — No. 2 red winter, $1.64@1.69; do, garlicky, $1.55@1.60.

Corn—No. 3, for export, 75@75½c.

Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 51@52c; No. 3 do, 50@50½; No. 4 do, 46½@47.

LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Bulk fat cows and heifers, $5.25@7.50; canners and cutters largely $3@4.50; bulk bulls, $4.75@5.75; veal calves, 25@50c lower; bulk vealers top, to packers, $7.50@8; stockers and feeders strong to 25c higher; bulk, $7@8.

Hogs—Bulk, 200 pounds down, $9.75@10.20; bulk, 220 pounds up, $8.60@9.50; pigs, 15@25c lower.

Sheep—Bulk sold $8.50@9; shorn lambs, top, $9.10; bulk, $8@9.

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $7.25@9.80; bulls, $4.50@7; cows, $1.75@6.35.

Calves—Veals, $6.50@13; culls, $5@6; little calves, $3.50@4.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep (ewes), $4@6; culls, $3@3.50; lambs, $8@10.50; culls, $6@7.

Hogs—Light to medium weights, including pigs, $11.50; heavy hogs, $10.50; roughs, $8@8.25.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Cattle—Top steers, $9.15; bulk of sales, $7.75@8.35; Colorado pulpers, $8.75; practical top on calves, $7.50.

Hogs—Top, $9.85; bulk, $8.60@9.75; pigs steady to 25c higher; best, $11.25.

PITTSBURGH. — Hogs — Heavies, $9.50@9.75; heavy Yorkers, light do, and pigs, $10.75@11.

Sheep and Lambs—Top sheep, $6.25; top lambs, $9.50.

Calves—Top, $12.

ABYSSINIAN RIOTERS TO DIE.

Two Are Sentenced To Be Hanged April 22.

Chicago.—Grover C. Redding and Ascar McGavick, negroes, convicted leaders of the Abyssinian riots of last June, were sentenced to be hanged April 22, after Judge George Kersten had overruled motions for new trials.

LABOR TO ASK AMNESTY.

Delegation Headed By Gompers To Wait On Harding Today.

Washington.—Amnesty for "political prisoners" will be asked of President Harding by a committee representing the American Federation of Labor and affiliated unions at a conference this week, it was announced tonight by Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation.

Tuesday Disaster Day.

Statistics show that calamities are far more common on Tuesday than on any other day of the week. Railroad disasters, fires, street accidents—the record in each case is easily held by Tuesday.

Japan's Floral Favorites.

In Japan the chrysanthemum is regarded as the queen of flowers, being the imperial crest, but the cherry blossom is revered as the national flower, representing the people.

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